

# Kentucky Gazette.

No. 20.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1835.

Vol. 50

## CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening a great variety of FINE AND COMMON WARE of every description. The public are so well informed of their Establishment, that it is only necessary to say, they always intend to keep on hand an assortment superior to any in the Western States, and inferior to few in the Eastern cities. Persons commencing housekeeping, tavern-keepers and others will find it to their advantage to call, as they can also be furnished with Japanese, Britannia, and Plated Ware, viz: Wafers, Tea Trays, Brass and Plated Castors, Candelsticks, Snuffers and Trays; LAMPS of various kind, and many other articles, useful and ornamental.

The Subscribers are determined to sell low for cash, and invite the attention of purchasers of the city and country.

Merchants and dealers supplied, as usual, upon liberal terms.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, March 28, 1835.—12-11



**300,000 Dollars!!**

and are still willing to assume and continue

**RISKS AGAINST FIRE.**

By E. K. SAYRE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Corner Short and Jordan's Row.

Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-11

## NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS for 1835.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles; all of which will be sold at a small advance on prime cost. His friends are invited to call at the old stand and examine for themselves.

JAS. G. McKINNEY.

Lexington, April 17, 1835.—15-30

N. B. Provided a list of Colerain Linen, very cheap, direct from Ireland.

## NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the old stand, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of

GROCERIES, and will continue to keep for sale all

articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will barter for Country Produce, such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

Lexington, April 15, 1835.—15-11

## BLUE LICK WATER.

A FEW Barrels received this day, at Bradford's Auction Store; where the article will be sold by lot during the season.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-31

## NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, held in this city, on the 27th of April, 1835, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That in sealing and reducing subscriptions of Stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Commissioners will receive all the Stock subscribed and held for the benefit of and in trust for an individual, as the subscription of that individual.

2. Resolved, That every subscriber satisfying the Commissioners by affidavit that the stock subscribed in his own name, was subscribed bona fide for his own use and not in trust for others, shall be exempt from sealing, unless he appears by like affidavit that more than 10,000 shares of stock have been so subscribed and held, and then the excess of such bona fide subscriptions shall be deducted from the largest, as provided in the charter.

3. Resolved, That all persons making it appear by affidavits that the stock subscribed in the names of others, was subscribed and held for their use and benefit, shall be admitted to the benefit of the second resolution as to the aggregate of such stock, and sealed and reduced according to its provisions.

4. Resolved, That in case of the absence of the real owner of the stock, the affidavit of his agent, attorney or friend shall be received.

5. Resolved, That in the event of it not appearing by affidavit as above provided, that 10,000 shares are bona fide subscribed, then the balance to be made up from the Stock about which no affidavits shall have been presented and in sealing such Stock the subscription by one individual agent or attorney for others, shall be considered in the aggregate as the subscription of said agent or attorney for his own use, and reduced accordingly, unless it be made appear otherwise by affidavits as above provided.

6. Resolved, That the Commissioners will proceed on the 1st Monday in June next in Lexington to examine the Books of subscription of stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and if necessary, to seal and reduce the subscriptions.

7. Resolved, That the first election of Directors of said Bank be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, on the 17th day of June, 1835.

8. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in all the newspapers of Kentucky, and copies of them be sent to the chairman of the Commissioners at all the points of subscription of stock.

JOHN W. HUNT, Chairman.

J. A. GRISTEAD, Clerk.

Lexington, April 17, 1835.—17-1&17th Ride

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Fayette Cotton Factory, on the 15th inst. A SMALL IRON GREY MARE, 4 years old last spring; two white saddle marks on the back, near the knees; shod before; no other marks recollected. Any person delivering the above mare to me at the Factory, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid.

ARTHUR B. CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1835.—17-31

## SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

WE congratulate the friends of the Church, at Bordentown, in the success which has crowned their laudable efforts in the cause of education. The Rev. SAMUEL EWING ARNOLD, whose advertisement will be in our next, has established a high reputation, as a teacher, during his connection, as Principal, with the Academy at Freehold. His papers, which have been submitted to us, including testimonials from Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, from the President and Vice-President of King's College, Windsor, and from the Trustees of the School, over which he presided in that province before his coming to New Jersey, are of the most honorable character. An intimate personal acquaintance with him gives us the highest confidence in his fidelity and success. We know of no place more desirable as a residence for a child, than Bordentown; and we commend the School, under Mr. Arnold's direction, to the most liberal patronage.—Ed. Missionary.

## BORDENTOWN ACADEMY.

THE central position of Bordentown, its singularity of situation, and its facility of access from the principal cities in the Union, have long marked it out as a most eligible location for seminaries of learning. For the information of those who have not visited this town, the following extract from the Right Rev. Bishop Doane's last conventional address, is here inserted:—"There is certainly no place in the whole country, better fitted for the establishment and support of schools and seminaries of learning, than Bordentown. Most beautiful for situation, proverbial for health, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Delaware, and accessible twice in every day from New York, and from Philadelphia, the ground has but to be broken, and the most substantial houses will be ready for the reception of pupils on the first day of May. The building which has been procured for the purposes of the school, is situated on the bank of the Delaware, more than sixty feet above the surface of the water, surrounded by a beautiful and convenient area for gymnastic exercises, and commanding an extensive prospect of the river and surrounding country, which, in beauty, richness, and variety of scenery is not surpassed by any in America. The school rooms are large and commodious, and the dormitories, which are spacious and airy, are sufficiently numerous to contain a hundred boarders. The whole establishment is every way adapted to its destined purpose. Mr. Arnold is happy in having in a number of his own family, a lady who has been long accustomed to the domestic care of youth, and who, from her amiable character and mild disposition, is particularly qualified for this office, while her natural and tender fondness for children will lead her almost spontaneously to use every means to promote the health, comfort, and contentment of the pupils. The most able and accomplished teachers will be employed to instruct in the various branches of useful and ornamental knowledge; nor will the morals of the pupils fail to receive that watchful attention which is due to their paramount importance.—For what is good learning without good morals? The system of government which will be adopted, and which will be enforced to preserve perfect order and regularity. If any pupil shall be found irreclaimable by arguments of reason or moderate correction, to avoid the infection of a vicious example, notice will immediately be given to his parents of the necessity for his removal from the school. There will be two vacations in each year, the first of four weeks, commencing on the first Monday in October, the second, of the last two weeks in April. It is not deemed necessary to enter here into a more minute detail of the prospective operations of the school, nor to enumerate specifically the subjects, which will on different occasions and at various periods occupy the attention of teachers or pupils much less is it thought expedient to call the public attention to any peculiar talents which Mr. A. may think himself to possess for developing and cultivating the talents and faculties of the youthful mind. After all that can be said, the public confidence or rejection must depend on the teacher's success. Mr. Arnold has leave to refer to the gentlemen whose names are annexed; and who, either from personal knowledge, authentic reports, or credible report from others, are qualified to give information of the result of his former experiments in teaching, both in the United States and British America."

## TERMS.—Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance, \$150.

Boarding includes board, lodging and washing.

Tuition, the ordinary branches of an English and Classical education.

Instruction in Foreign Languages, and in the branches of ornamental knowledge, at the usual prices.

Each pupil will be expected to furnish his own cut, mattress, bedding, and towels.

## REFERENCES.

Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D. Bishop of New Jersey.

Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of New York.

Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

Rev. W. Berrien, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y.

Rev. M. H. Henderson, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Philadelphia.

General Wall, Burlington.

D. B. Ryall, Esq., Freehold N. J.

John L. McKnight, Esq.; W. W. Norcross, Esq.; Capt. M. Call, Dr. Duhany, and Capt. Shippen, Bordentown.

## GEORGETOWN COURTES.

THE Summer Session of this institution commenced on the 1st of May. In addition to the present Faculty, the Trustees have secured the services of Mr. S. C. Mullins, of Garrard Co., an able and efficient Teacher, both in the Classical and Mathematical Departments. From the assistance thus rendered, the present Faculty will have a better opportunity of attending to the higher classics and the sciences.

During the Summer Session, the Professors remain nine hours a-day in their Recitation rooms with the students.

A "Weekly Report" is issued every Saturday morning, giving a correct account of the Progress, the moral department, the absence and the late attendance of each student in the Institution during the week. Each Parent and Guardian receives a copy of this report.

Civil Engineering is taught by the Professor of Mathematics in this institution (educated at West Point) in addition to all the branches taught in any College in the West.

Literary, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. &c. complete.

Boarding, \$150 a week in the country—\$3 a week in town—every thing furnished.

Tuition, including the use of Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. \$20 in advance.

## THE SILENT WATER.

By the Author of "Guy Rivers," "Martin Farber," &c.

When that my mood is sad, and in the noise

And bustle of the crowd, I feel rebuke,

I turn my footsteps from the noisy ways,

And sit me down beside this little brook:

The water hushes me to music rare,

It lulls me much to sleep.

It is a quiet gleam, as you may see,

Scot in from all intrusion, by the trees,

That spread their giant branches, broad and free,

The silent growth of many centuries;

And make a hallowed time for happy moods,

The Sabbath of the Woods.

Few know its quiet shelter—none, like me,

Do seek it out with such a fond desire,

Perchance, in some mood, on flower and tree,

And listening to the voiceless leaves' reprieve—

When the far travelling breeze, done wandering,

Resists here its weary wings.

And all the day, with fancies ever new,

And sweet companions from their faithful shore,

Of merry elves, bespangled all with dew,

Fantastic creatures of the sun-time fore—

Watching them wild but unobtrusive play,

I find the hours away.

A gracious couch—the root of an old oak,

Whose branches yield me moss and canopy—

Is mine; and so it he from woodman's stroke

Secure, shall never be resigned by me;

It hangs above the stream that idly plies,

Useless of any eyes.

There, with eyes sometimes shut, but upwards bent

Sweetly I muse through many a quiet hour,

While many a sense, on earnest mission sent,

Returns, though laden, back with bloom and dew;

Pursuing, though rebuked by those who mull,

A profitable toil.

And still the waters, trickling at my feet,

Wind on their way with gentlest melody,

Yielding sweet music which the leaves repeat,

Above them, to the gay breeze gliding by—

Yet not so softly as to sound one sound

Through the thick copse around.

Sometimes a brighter cloud than all the rest,

Hangs o'er the archway, opening thro' the trees,

Breaking a spell that, like the slumber, press'd

On my worn spirit its sweet lullaby—

And with awakened vision upward bent,

I watch the firmament.

How like its own and undisturb'd retreat

Life's sanctuary at last, secure from storm,

To the pure waters trickling at my feet,

The bending trees that overhead my form;

So far as sweetest things of earth may seem

Like those of mind, I we dream.

Thus, to my mind, is the philosophy

The young bird teaches, who, with sudden flight,

Sails far upon the blue that spreads on high,

Until I see him from my window sight—

With a most lofty devotion to fly

Upwards, from earth to sky.

From the Observer & Reporter.

W. G. S.

Away, away; I'd touch thee not;

Thou art a person in the soul.

One draught would every virtue blot,

I'll taste not of the nectar bowl.

Think of the ill that's done on earth,

Think of the soul that's lost in death,

Which well when e'er thou passest free.

Hear ye the sighs of broken hearts?

Hear ye that painful hunger cry?

Mak' you who hallow'd hands start!

And see his haggard, blood-shot eye!

It is thy work! smile, smother deep,

Laugh, gaily laugh—thy victim reels,

And though thou dost a home despoil,

Exult with his death-knell peal.

Oh! round thou art the line of life,

The gall which steeping our race in woe;

Even while the weeping tender wife,

Cries, hold! Thou cravest not to do.

Methods I see a blotted wreath,

Whose form was moulded in life; fair

from Jedidiah Soap, who was a member

of the Long Parliament. 'Snip,' says

Cato, 'you haant got no goose nor nothin,

haant ye, for aunt Nabby?' 'Snip,' says

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**GAZETTE.**  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.  
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
Subject is the nomination of the National Convention.  
**ANDREW JACKSON.**  
"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a way unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
4th March, 1835.  
To mail Contractors, and others who are or may be creditors of the Post Office Department.

The practice of accepting the drafts of persons in the employment of the Post Office Department, for services thereafter to be rendered, as also for money due, will be discontinued. No drafts drawn after promulgation of this notice, will be accepted or paid unless drawn in pursuance of some special arrangement.

It is intended to pay promptly, at the end of the present and each succeeding quarter, all just claims accruing against the Department, within such quarter, in such manner as will hereafter be made known. As payments for services rendered will be promptly made, the performance of the services contracted for, will be rigidly exacted.

Fines will not be imposed without full inquiry and sufficient cause, but when imposed, they will not be remitted.

Arrears of former quarters will be paid as fast as the Department acquires the means.

No retrospective allowances will be made for any regular service hereafter rendered, such as carrying the mails in another manner, or more speedily or more frequently, than is stipulated for in the contracts. Improvements will be paid for only when they shall have been previously approved and ordered by the department, and the rate of allowance fixed according to law.

AMOS KENDALL.

MR. KENDALL.

We have lately read an extremely well written article concerning the Fourth Auditor, from the pen of the Editor of the Missouri Intelligencer, published at the village of Columbia. It is but what we could have expected from the Intelligencer, from the character we have often heard ascribed to its Editor. For, although things which ought not to be said, and leaves things unsaid which ought to be said; yet he generally is betrayed by his feelings into a course of liberality towards his opponents in spite of the dictum of party fetters and party excitement. We know not any other reason for the neglect of the Democrats to establish a paper in a village of so much promise as Columbia, or in a County of the numbers and wealth of Boone.

In the article to which we allude, the character of the laborious and rigid Auditor is spoken of in very flattering terms. He represents Mr. Kendall as a former and valued acquaintance and friend who was ascending the political hill by a different route from that travelled by himself. Were not our files unusually crowded, we should take much pleasure in transferring the article, though long, to our columns. For liberal articles concerning political opponents who have been peculiarly obnoxious to the party to which the writer belongs, ever gladdens the hearts of the generous and noble hearted.—Missouri Argus.

The Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer still keeps the name of John McLean of Ohio, at the head of its editorial column as a candidate for the Presidency. What nonsense! The Judge is now as near the Presidency as he ever can be. If Ohio is to furnish the President, General Harrison is the man, above all others, for her to present.—Observer & Rep.

Extract of a letter dated  
"Newport, Thursday, May 7, 1835,  
11 A. M.

"Messrs Blair & Rives: We are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless yet, but whether it will continue so is more than I can tell.

"Yesterday our dignitaries, according to usage, assembled here to organize our State government, and as both parties have claimed the election, the excitement had been such as to bring to us crowds from every town in our little State.

"The House of Representatives was yesterday organized by the election of Speaker and Clerks, the latter without opposition. Mr. Cranston, the Bank candidate, was elected speaker, by a majority of three—he having 37 votes, and Mr. Sprague, the former speaker, having 34 votes. In this vote, one of the Administration men, (Mr. Clarke of New Shoreham,) was absent, but arrived soon after the vote was declared; had he been here, the vote would have stood 35 to 37, and this result by the recent conduct of George D. Cross, elected by the friends of the Administration in the town of Westbury; had he voted as he pledged himself to vote, before he was elected, the parties in the House of Representatives would have stood 36 to 36.

"After the House was organized, the Governor and Senate joined the House of Representatives, for the purpose of

and appointing a committee to count them. In the selection of the committee, a violent debate arose, which lasted for three hours, and a committee of ten was finally appointed, five of each party. The committee are equally divided. To that committee all the challenges of votes received the votes for general officers, have been referred; they have made but little progress in the business, and will not probably agree upon any thing; the plan of the opposition has been to throw out Administration votes enough to give them the election, but we have given them, in every case, "a Roland for an Oliver," and shall meet them on all the grounds they may take. They well know, with all their previous boasting, made to sustain their friends in Virginia, that according to the returns of vote, all or nearly all, our candidates are elected. We shall not flinch or start back an inch, maugre all consequences, as we are determined not to be cheated out of our election. We have, as the old Senate hold their offices until the new Senate is elected, a majority of six on joint ballot, and when the two Houses join again, we intend to add another member to the counting committee; in the event of this, the majority of the House threaten to withdraw. If they do, we shall have a quorum of the Grand Committee left, and shall go on without them. I never knew a greater excitement than that which now here exists. I cannot add more, as the boat is off."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.  
Office of the Newport Mercury.  
Wednesday, May 6, 2 P. M.

Our Legislature met at the State House at 11 o'clock this morning, and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker. When Henry Y. Cranston Esq. (Whig) was chosen by a majority of three votes, in opposition to Wm. Sprague, Jr., the late Speaker. The vote was,  
For H. Y. Cranston, 37  
For Wm. Sprague, Jr. 31

One Jackson member was absent. A committee was then appointed to count the votes for Governor and Senators, who will probably report this evening.

N. P. WILLIS AND HIS DETRACTORS.

The Courier and Enquirer of Wednesday, devotes a portion of its columns to some strictures on our remarks of last week, touching Willis and his detractors. The expression of our admiration for our countryman, and of our abomination of his detractors may have been the highest colored, but it was the honest conviction of our hearts, and we find nothing in the strictures of the Courier that should change our impressions or our estimate of the man. Our remarks were intended rather as an appeal to the generous sympathies and charities of Americans, in behalf of a volatile and wayward child, who was honestly struggling to build for himself a literary reputation at home and abroad—who had already done much, and who if fostered and encouraged, might do infinitely more. This was our sole motive, and we are only sorry that we fulfilled our intentions, so feebly. Certainly we never dreamed that the "Mammoth sheet" would have borne down upon us with all its sails set, threatening to submerge us with one fell swoop. But disinclined as we may be to contend with such odds, it would neither be "game" nor "sportsmanlike" to strike our colors without a single shot. So up helm and here goes.

There are three points contained in the strictures of the Courier on our article. Firstly, that Willis is not the best delineator of society and manners of any American traveller. Secondly, that he has not been admitted into the best society in Europe. Thirdly, that he is not classed in England among the first poets and most promising prose writers of the age.

If Willis, as a traveller is not what we presumed to represent him, who pray is the American traveller that should be classed before him as a delineator of society? Who has so exquisitely portrayed and sketched the "life and manners" of Paris, Florence, Rome, Constantinople, London? Who has mingled with his descriptions more beautiful imagery—happier illustrations, or more brilliant thoughts? Whose associations, whether among the living ruins of Rome, or amid the classic remains of glorious Greece—whether passing along the Apennine way, or contemplating the Hippodrome—whether by sacred grove or classic fountain, have been more beautifully poetic, more vivid, more touching? If such American traveller there be, we have to deplore our ignorance. It surely is not Carter nor DeKay, nor Rush, nor Dwight, nor Fay, nor the foreign correspondents of the Courier.

To confute our second assertion as to the rank of the society in which Willis has been admitted since his sojourn in Europe, the Courier drags again to light and spreads before its readers the stale and well known gossip and scandal relative to Lady Blessington. Yet this is hardly conclusive, we take it, for however well founded the delicate assertions of the Courier may be regarding the moral character of the clique of which "Bulwer is King," and Lady B. the reigning queen, it by no means follows that the same coterie may not be composed of the brilliant and acknowledged wits of the day. Indeed we imagine it would be somewhat difficult task even for the Courier to persuade its readers of the extreme vulgarity or stupidity of that society, which numbers among its members the author of *The Curiosities of Literature*, the author of *Virgiana Grey*, the author of *Pelham*, *Eugene Aram*, and *The Last Days of Pompeii*, the author of *Lalla Rookh*, and *The Biographer of Byron*, and the

authoress of *The Conversations* of the same noble poet. We humbly conceive these five individuals might possibly form a nucleus of a literary society sufficiently elevated, and free from "mere verbiage and small talk," to suit the taste of a plain and simple republican. We shall not however be led away from the literal meaning of our expression, by offering any refutation of the Courier's allegations against Lady B. We spoke of the society of Europe, not of England especially, into which letters from distinguished individuals at home had introduced Mr. W., and in which his urbanity—his accomplishments and his talents gave him consideration, and engendered the respect and friendship of strangers. Was it not so in Paris, in Italy, on board the Constellation in Greece and Turkey, and is it not so at this moment in England?

Now as to his rank as a poet and author. The Courier says "he is not quite equal to Campbell, or Moore, or Rogers, or Hemans." Granted. We did not intend to say that he had already written as much or as well as those who were in the zenith of their glory before Willis had left the arms of his nurse. But we did intend to say that among the few English readers who were acquainted with his writings, there were those who recognized in his poetry evidence of very superior capabilities, and the germ of future greatness—who were willing to believe that the productions of his muse were altogether equal to those of Moore, Hemans, Campbell or Rogers, written at the same age. And who but the Courier will gainsay this?

We said farther, that in England he was classed among the most promising prose writers of the age. The Courier thinks otherwise, and utters this pitiful truism, viz: that "this must of course depend in a great measure on the taste of his eulogist." Indeed!! But even this acute remark scarcely overthrows our position.—Who are the promising prose writers of the age? Not surely those who have fulfilled their promise, and are now basking in the sunshine of glorious achievements, like Bulwer, the Smiths, Hope, James, Macaulay, Lockhart, Jeffrey, Wilson, and our own Cooper and Irving. Certainly not; but they are D'Israeli, Beckford, Maryatt, Power, Banim, Siddell, Kennedy, Symmes, Hoffman, and Fay, of our country, who with all their merits, must still admit as their compeer and rival the industrious, enterprising, classical, talented and highly gifted, though much abused N. P. Willis.

AN EXPECTED COMET.

A magnificent Comet is expected to make its appearance during the present year. The American Almanac states that two will return to their perihelion, and also to their perigee or points nearest to the earth. "But," as from some unknown cause," says the editor, "the light of these comets seems to be constantly diminishing, it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or, indeed, without the assistance of a very powerful telescope." But a late English paper, the *Palm-tree Packet*, contains a notice of an interesting work by Lieut. R. Morrison, of the Royal Navy, which speaks of the Comet which will be seen between the months of May and August, as a most "magnificent phenomenon." Which of these mentioned in the American Almanac is here alluded to, is not known—perhaps it is neither. Lieut. Morrison states, that it will be far more splendid than that of 1812. It is even affirmed, that it will afford a degree of light equal to that of the full moon—that its tail will extend over forty degrees—and that when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will reach the horizon. It is predicted that the electric and attractive powers will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearance of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a considerable extent. "Relying" (says the author) on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836 or 7, will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes, are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes, which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient in that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1586, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 45000 human beings.

It is to be hoped that no greater irregularities or extremes in the weather than we have had for twelve months past, will visit us as attendants on an expected celestial visitant. Epidemic diseases, doubtless, are produced, or affected by the atmosphere; but whether the different states or quarters of the atmosphere are in any way connected with the revolutions of the comets, is a question not perhaps so easily solved.

From the Pennsylvania.  
Mrs. Butler's Journal rises rapidly in public favor. There are great reasons every where, always of course excepting in the "set."—The truth is that the press gang made a blunder in conducting their war against the Journal. Instead of telling the truth, and admitting that the book had many faults many beauties, they denounced the whole as bad, worthless in every respect, and tried to sustain their position by extracting nothing but objectionable passages. Under certain circumstances, this system answers very well; but it is working by contraries in the case of the Journal. A book, so much assailed, was sure of many readers, and they discovered, before travelling through half a volume, that, as is said of a certain gentleman who shall be nameless, it was not half so black as it had been painted. They felt a shrewd suspicion that the "bugs" were personally irritated, and had been to a great extent, gratifying their own animosity, instead of correctly guiding public opinion, as they sometimes have the vanity to pretend to do. Indeed, the newspaper scribblers—being of the corps ourselves, we have a right to say it—have in this instance given the public cause enough to look upon them pretty much as Mrs. Butler does, and to consider them very little, if any, better than they should be—an opinion, to which we have had a leaning ever since our enlistment. A natural consequence of this unfairness is a reaction. The Journal is reaping the benefits of an impartial trial, and opinions will settle down into a favorable verdict. It is now nine days old, and takes rank, not as a wonder, for it has lived out that term, but as a production which must stand or fall by its intrinsic merits.

The Journal is full of slipshod, crudities, egotism, hasty judgments, peculiar opinions, &c. say our contemporaries. Very well. It is a journal—the record of first impressions, personal feelings and actions, and a transcript of the emotions of the writer's mind—the most agreeable species of autobiography. When such a production is taken up, the reader wishes to know, if he wishes to know any thing, exactly how objects which are familiar to himself, strike strangers; and his attic story must be essentially defective, if he is angry because his opinions and those of the journalist do not coincide. In that case, he had better write his own book, and read it himself. These much harped on faults, are the best evidences of sincerity, and many of them are to us amusing specimens of the writer's intemperance. If it is said she does not spare others, it is clear enough that no advantage has been taken of position, for she does not spare herself. "Poor little me," and those nearest to "poor little me," are spoken of with as impartiality as circumstances made it possible, and if there are remarks upon in the same way, they have no just reason for complaint. It is evident that what appeared true to the journalist has been spoken without fear or favor.

But passing by all that has been objected to by those liberal critics, who would perform the Procrustean operation, and lop off or stretch the minds of every man, woman and child to precisely their own measure, there is enough left to give the journal more than a transient reputation. It abounds in poetry, strong and original reflection, criticisms of rare ability, and evidences enough to satisfy the reader that it is the product of a mind of no ordinary class—bold, enquiring and capable. Its strength is tempered with feminine romance, and to all that is beautiful in nature, and excellent in art, it renders a prompt and fervent homage. These qualities are enough to outweigh the so called faults, were they trebled in amount; but in our judgment, they are so mingled as to produce the effect a skilful artist would desire—an enlivening alternation of light and shade—here a little of what we doubt like, and there much that is exactly to our taste; and our candid impression is, that the journal is more than a match for all the bugs that crawl between Maine and Louisiana.

One of them, by the way, the Richmond Whig, a print of scurvy politics, but of acknowledged talent, has the following brief, but pitiful notice of the journal, which is worth reading:

Those who have dipped into Mrs. Butler's journal, will not wonder at the extraordinary sensation it has caused at the North. She shies pretension, she shows up self-styled "Good Society," she ridicules the apocryphal English bon ton. We have not got far into her sprightly and delightful pages, and there may be ill-natured and injustice in what follows; but as far as we have gone, we discover no lack that she has hit an ass, for we have been in places whose manners she describes, seen what has provoked her just ire; puppyism, coxcombry, and vulgar wealth courted, admired, deferred to; modesty, true worth, all that was unpretending, whatever its intrinsic, moral and intellectual value, slighted or despised. Mrs. Butler makes every proper allowance for those defects, whatever they be, that result from the newness of the country, and the nature of circumstances; what she most justly and gloriously punishes, is aristocratic pretension and aping; the violent inclination she discovers in wealth to set up an aristocracy; the baseness of Republicans mimicking the airs of St. James' and Regent street; the absurdity of American fine gentlemen, with hardly an idea in their craniums, assuming the part of an Orville, a Pelham, or a D'Orsay. So far as we have proceeded in the journal, such is its spirit. But there is great complaint, and from calm and judicious quarters, and we presume well founded complaint. We have not yet seen the cause.

From the New York Star.  
ANSWER TO SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.  
By the Lady Superior.

This reply to Miss Reed's look, contradicts, in the most positive manner, every important declaration, whether in relation to her own story, or the customs of the convent—the religious ceremonies, police regulations, habits, views, &c., set forth by Miss Reed, and it is impossible to read the answer, without arriving at the conclusion, that the committee, who have superintended the publication of "Six Months in a Convent," have been imposed upon by the very artful representations of this young woman. We are aware that prejudice against popery gives a strong interest to Miss Reed's work, and makes her an object of interest, and has surrounded her by partisans of a sectarian character. We do not complain of this, further than, if prejudices are to be encouraged between two branches of the Christian religion, they should not originate in any misstatements relative to the transactions in the convent. We, of course, have neither prejudice nor preference, nor can be suspected of favoring one party to the injury of the other. This convent is nothing more than a school for the education of young ladies in all important accomplishments, and where, for several years, forty or fifty young ladies, of every religious denomination, have been annually and carefully educated, and entirely to the satisfaction of their parents. A few religious women, associated together for these objects, choose by ballot a matron or chief Superior—music, dancing, drawing—languages and every thing appertaining to a genteel education, are taught—they live like ladies in every well regulated boarding school—they have their religious worship, their exercises, their recreations, their rules and regulations—the doors are open to all who wish to see pupils or teachers—there appears to be nothing more than what is found in similar institutions, on a large scale. Miss Reed, a poor girl, day after day, entreates to be admitted—an enthusiast in favor of catholicism, is finally offered six months gratuitous education and boarding—is treated with kindness—runs away, changes her religion, and publishes a book.

The answer is made up of flat contradictions, in which much excitement and indignation are observable—arising no doubt from wounded sensibility—from a deep feeling of injuries inflicted, for not only is the peaceable asylum of these innocent women burnt over their heads, and their property destroyed, an act worthy only Goths and Vandals, but they are charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, by one whom they received and cherished, when a houseless wanderer. In the appendix to the answer, are certificates from highly respectable Protestants, who have had children educated at that school, and who speak in terms of unqualified praise of the ladies who belong to the community.

Just such women who lived in that convent, we meet with a pensive downcast look, a black hood nearly concealing their faces, black dresses nearly covering their feet, raiment decent, but coarse, generally with a book in hand, hurrying to some engagement. They are called Sisters of Charity, and are not found in the mansions of the great, nor at the sumptuous tables of the rich, but in the hovels of the poor—attending the bedside of the sick and helpless, administering to their temporal and spiritual comfort; they arm themselves with fortitude, and reliance on the protection of Almighty God, and visit those afflicted with Cholera, when all the terrified world desert the unhappy victim: they go not where there is music and dancing, gaily and fashion—but "plague, pestilence and famine," where the boldest shrink, and the most courageous shudder. Shall we stop to ask whether these women are Catholics—whether they sprinkle themselves with holy water, or kneel before a figure of the virgin; or, with a spirit of toleration—of Christian charity—of common justice, assign to them the distinguished rank which they are entitled, as benefactors of the human race? When will Christians rightly understand their own religion?

There is no danger from Popery as a religion. The age will never tolerate its abuses, if there be any. The only danger is when it incorporates itself with the government of our country, and controls its policies; and then only, because Catholics recognise, in the spiritual head of their church, their sovereign in all temporal affairs. This evil is to be avoided by a simple alteration of our naturalization laws. We hope this convent controversy will now terminate. It fans a flame between brethren of the same faith—professors of the same religion—it sows deep dissensions between the followers of the cross; it is discredit to the enlightened age in which we live—it is the precursor to bigotry and intolerance, and a foe to liberty of conscience.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.  
The Rev. John N. Masfit delivered one of his eloquent discourses on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

We select a few extracts from the address, not having room for it entire. Of New Orleans, the Orator said:  
Along the streets of the city of peace and commerce, no tyrant king ever thunders with subject monarchs chained to his wheel; he brings no curse upon her busy streets, from the agonizing groans of widowed and orphan millions. Here all is life, activity, generous excitement, the rivalry of benevolence and the proudest triumphs of mind.

Such is New Orleans—the city which whose swelling circuit of benevolence I now stand. The media of commerce rolls along these streets by night and by day, as the voice of many waters. She sits as a queen upon her alluvial Delta, and the proud deep Gulf of Mexico, like a monarch low at a feast, points the rushing libations of its tides at her feet. She reaches one arm and embraces the Rocky Mountains, while with the other, she plays with the silver lakes of the north. She sends her couriers over the sounding seas, and every gale under heaven kisses her whitening sails, and laughs through the cordage of her laden ships.

We stand near the consecrated ground over which hung the cloud, and along which roared the iron storm of battle. The unconquered, the unpillaged city is around—her towers are unscathed; the columns that deposed down on yonder plain are now in the world of spirits, and memory and generous feelings of humanity spread the pall of oblivion over the prostrate humbled foe. Never again shall the foot of violence tread the soil defended by the veterans of the eighth of January. Taught by a lesson forever emblazoned on the parchment of historic fame, the warriors of the other lands shall avoid the grave of British valor, and offer no violence to the metropolis of the western world, as she gathers her future power and splendor around her.

I am not a visionary—yet when I look forward into the future, I am astonished at what severe probability unfolds as the destinies of this city of the south.—I strain my aching eyes to catch the far off frontiers of the Great Vale, through which the Father of Waters rolls his majestic flood in turbid grandeur; and it is too far for the vision of man—I exhaust horizon after horizon, and yet the end is not. Thousands of miles away to the right, and to the left, I see every leaping rill that comes laughing down the sides of the mountains pointing its way laden with all that agriculture can create, or commerce ask for, towards your city—Hills as far distant from each other as the midnight from the sunrise, pay their tribute of bright water's to the oceans eldest born, whose last deep tone of inland music rolls like the muffled drums of a solemn pageant in the cars of this vast city.—Destined to realize more of the actual efficiency of wealth and moral power than the hundred-gated Thebes of olden time, or that proud city whose ruins strew the Delta of the Nile—the Alexandria that was—the New Orleans of the new world shall first conquer the disease of climate, as she conquered the quandam invaders of Peninsular Europe; and then as she has braved the overflow of the king of rivers, and rolled back his floods, so shall her arm of power rear her towers and edifices of splendor and luxury, and at the same time the solemn temples sacred to eternity.

A CARD.  
DOCTOR PINCKARD,  
HAS Removed his Residence and Shop, where he hopes to remain permanently, to the House corner of main cross and short streets, recently occupied by the Rev. J. M. Hewitt and directly opposite Keiser's Hotel.  
Lex. May 9th, 1835.—18—5t

MEDICAL NOTICE.  
I HAVE on hand some FRESH I VACCINE MATTER, which I have lately taken from the arms of healthy persons. Those who are desirous of having their families vaccinated either in the City or country, will not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Prompt attention will be paid to all calls on the slightest notice.  
SAML. C. TROTTER.  
Those persons whom I vaccinated some time since are informed, that if the desired effect has not been produced, to call and try it again free of expense.  
Lexington, May 9, 1835.—18—ft  
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer will insert the above 3 weeks.

A STRAY MARE  
WAS left at my stable some months since, by a gentleman, who said he would leave and call for her soon. As I have never seen him, or heard of him since, he, or the owner, is notified that unless he calls in ten days, I reserve property and I pass changes she will be sold at public sale to any bidder.  
WM. H. GARNETT,  
Lexington, April 23.—16—5t Water street.

CAUTION.  
I HEREBY forward all and every person or persons from trading for or buying a note of bank given by me to Catherine Brown, of the State of Pennsylvania, February 1819, and assigned by me to her son Jacob Brown, of Jessamine county, Ky., for two hundred and sixteen dollars, as I will not pay it. I have often against said Jacob Brown, who holds the said note, and I learn from good authority he is endeavoring to undersell or dispose of it, knowing, that should he effect a sale, I would have no recourse on him afterwards, as he is worth nothing.  
PETER PUNK.  
Jessamine co., May 11, 1835.—19—3t

NOTICE.  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of  
LEAVY & DOLAN,  
who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of  
MERCHANDISE,  
of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.  
WM. A. LEAVY.  
Lexington, April 22.—16—ft

NEW GOODS.  
THE Subscribers are receiving their Spring supplies of MERCHANDISE. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.  
J. TILFORD & Co.  
No. 43, Main street.  
N. B. A large supply of Ingrain and Venetian CARPETINGS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWRED PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c.  
J. T. & Co.  
Lexington, March 28, 1835.—14—6w







## HAY SCALES.

THE subscriber has erected, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Stone, coal, Live stock, and other heavy articles, at a very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling Hay, are informed that the City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced.

March 5, 1835—9-11.  
**BLACKSMITHING & WAGON MAKING.**  
[ON Limestone ST., NEXT ABOVE THE JAIL AND NEARLY OPPOSITE MARCH'S CHAIR FACTORY.]  
THE Subscriber informs the public and his friends generally that he still continues the above business in his various branches. All kinds of work in this line done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. He would like to inform them that he carries on the Wagon Making, and will warrant all work done in this line inferior to none in the West.  
THOS. BRADLEY.  
Lexington, Jan. 24, 1835—3-11

## CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining to a street public patronage.  
J. EDRINGTON.  
March 10, 1835—10-6m

## THE BANNER

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**  
MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of COATS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash. Gentlemen of feeling cloth, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.  
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

## NEW LIVERY STABLE AND HORSES TO HIRE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Livery Stable formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. Simblefield, on Main cross street, a short distance above Keiser's tavern. The Stable is in excellent order, (having undergone a thorough repair) and is well furnished with every description of provender. As the undersigned has made it his personal attention to the business, he confidently expects a liberal share of the public patronage.  
N. REDFIELD.  
Lexington, March 4, 1835—9-11

## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

## Law Department.

THE exercises in this department will again commence on the 1st May. Instead of four, the session will be six months. Students entering by 1st of June will have credit by the full course. The session will be computed in estimating the time necessary for graduation.  
Lectures on the various branches of Common and Statute Law, by Prosser Mayes, and on the Laws of Nature and Nations, Civil Law, Constitutional Law and Equity, by Professor Robertson.  
Lexington April 27, 1834—17-11a

## Woodford County, set.

TAKE UP as a stray, by Joseph Rogers, living near the Kentucky river, at McCool's ferry, A SORREL MARE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, snip on the nose, some saddle spots, right hind foot white. Appraised to \$50 before the undersigned Justice of the Peace for said county, this 2d day of Feb., 1835.  
JAS. MCCONNELL, J. p

## SADDLERY & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of W. H. Eanes, and intend carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, at their stand on Main street, a few doors from the corner of Limestone street, and directly opposite to Daniel Brimfield's Auction Room. Both of the subscribers served the regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade in Europe, and have been, for several years past, employed as foremen, in some of the best establishments in their native Country and the United States. They flatter themselves with the opinion, that they can execute work in a manner, that cannot be excelled either in Europe or America; and are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep constantly, a general assortment of neat and substantial made up work, which they invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.  
Orders will be punctually attended to, and the work executed with due dispatch.  
BERNARD O. BUSBY,  
ROBERT HUSTON.  
Lex., March 4, 1835—3-3m.

## REMOVAL.

**JAMES & BROTHER,**  
RESPECTFULLY acquaint the citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment,) and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Crutchfield & Telford. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of  
ENGLISH & FRENCH  
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENS-WARE,  
embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just opened. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon ware being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.  
Dec. 20, 1834—51-11

## EARTHENWARE.

A FULL assortment of EARTHENWARE, Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue, Edged and Common Ware, now in store. Storekeepers are informed our stock is extensive, and will be supplied on good terms. Housekeepers supplied as usual. JAMES & BROTHER.  
Sept. 17—32-11



## ASSOCIATION RACES.

AT the meeting of the Kentucky Association for the improvement of the breed of horses, &c. commencing on the 20th May next, will come off the following Races:  
First Day—A Sweepstake, for 3 year olds, 2 miles out—7 subscribers—\$200—half forfeit, R. P. Gray, L. Richardson, Wm. Buford, Wm. Viley, J. M. Estill, G. Webb, J. K. Duke.  
Half past 3 o'clock, same day—A Sweepstake, from Bourbon county—\$100 entrance—mile heats—4 entries.  
Second Day—A Stallion Stake, for 3 year olds, \$100 en.—P. or P.—2 mile heats.  
Wm. Buford, Duagannon, S. Davenport, Trumpstor, J. Huchcraft, Betrand.  
Half past 3 o'clock, same day—A Poststake, for 3 year olds, mile heats—5 subscribers—\$50, P. or P.—J. Scott, A. Cunningham, S. Burdige, J. Erwin, J. K. Duke, L. Sanders, Jr. E. Warfield, D. Thompson.  
Fourth Day—A Poststake, for 4 year olds, 3 subscribers—\$300, P. or P.—2 mile heats—R. Burdige, G. N. Sanders and Junius Ward.  
Half past 3 o'clock, same day—A Poststake, for a pair of Silver Pitchers worth \$300—2 miles out—for 3 year olds—6 subscribers. G. N. Sanders, J. Erwin, J. Scott, Burdige, E. Warfield, G. L. Pryor. JOHN WIRT, Secy.  
March 18, 1835—12-11

## STAMBOUL.

THIS BEAUTIFUL FOAL-GETTER, HAVING his health perfectly, will stand this season in Lexington. The disease which occasioned his withdrawal from service last year, (the Big Head) has been cured, and although that disease, even when perfectly cured, always leaves a horse stiff, the balance of his life-time, yet STAMBOUL is not so much affected by it, as is common.—The public are assured, that his health and his vigor are as good as they ever were.—Gentlemen who are acquainted with the disease, need nothing further, than to know what has been the disease, to be assured of its effects. Particulars in Bills. THE PROPRIETORS.  
March 4, 1834—9-11

## FRESH MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN NORTON, a large assortment of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Gold pressed Castor and Sweet Oils, Spts. Turpentine, Nitric, Sulphuric and Muratic Acids, Scales and Weights, Lamps, English & Continental, Best Soc. Aloes, Pulv. Scammony, Aloes and Gentian, African and Cayenne Pepper, American Oil, Salmal of all kinds, Japan and Boot Varnish, &c. &c. comprising a general supply of every article in his line of business, all of which will be sold low, as usual, at his Drug and Chemical Store, South of the Court house, Main street Lexington Kentucky.  
Dr. Pigeon's Hock Fracture.  
For Rheumatism, both chronic and inflammatory, stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, &c. Do Cough Drops, for curing coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, &c.  
German Eye-Water.  
A certain cure for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes.  
April 29, 1834—22-11

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us, are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.  
SHAW & ENNIS.  
N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.  
J. R. SHAW.  
N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.  
Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-11

## WHITE & GOLD DINNER SETS.

SPLENDID Dinner Set just opened of White and Gold—the richest article in the State. White and Gold Band Plates—Cup Plates. Just received and for sale by JAMES & BROTHER.  
Sept. 17—39-11

## COLUMBUS COFFEE HOUSE.

Main street, Lexington, opposite the Library.

## GREEN L. PRYOR.

PROPRIETOR of the above REFECTORY, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just completed a new arrangement of the entire Establishment, from the Culinary Department to the regular Drawing Room of the visitors. This has been done at a very considerable expense, and he depends upon a patronage from the public to sustain his efforts, which shall ever be directed towards the accommodation of his patrons. His Ban has been refurnished in a tasteful and neat style, and filled with Spirits, Wines, &c., the best our dealers import. Reputation allows that his cookery is not surpassed (if equalled) in either East or West, and for the purpose of continuing this opinion, he asks a call from the followers of Epicurus, who may be served with the most delicious BIRDS, STEAKS, TRIPE, OMOLETS, and every variety that our market or country affords, in the most speedy possible manner. He has just received a lot of SUPERIOR BLUE POINT OYSTERS.  
His Eating Rooms are retired from the Sitting Room, and a bottle of sparkling Champagne or Burgundy might be enjoyed without the participants having to undergo the usual ordeal of every inquisitive eye. He feels now assured, that by his strict attention and individual superintendence, to please every gentleman who may seek enjoyment at the "COLUMBUS COFFEE HOUSE."  
Lexington, Nov. 1st, 1834.—43-11

## FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

## WHITE & SHAW.

HAVE now on hand at their Hat Shop, north corner of Main and Main-cross streets, a splendid assortment of Long and Short Napped Beaver Hats; Imitation, do. do. Celebrated Brush, do. do. Satin Beaver, do. do. Castor's and Rorant's do. do.  
All of their own manufacture, which they will warrant equal to any imported from the East, or manufactured in the West, and will be sold on as accommodating terms.  
N. B. Ladies' heavier hats made to order.  
Oct. 17, 1834—43-11

## BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## CABINET MANUFACTORY AND UPHOLSTERING WAREHOUSE.

MAIN-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, LEXINGTON.

## J. J. SHERIDAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in the above stand, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

## Cabinet Furniture.

Of the most Fashionable kind—viz MAHOGANY PIER TABLES, with Marble Tops. Mahogany Centre, Dining, Breakfast, and Card TABLES. Mahogany Carved, Plain, and Cherry HIGH and FANCY BEDSTEPS. GRECIAN SOFAS—Easy and ROCKING CHAIRS. Hair and Moss MATTRESSES, &c. &c. OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND POLISHED. FUNERALS furnished on the shortest notice. N. B. One or Two APPRENTICES will be taken to the above business, if well recommended to CABINET MAKERS and OTHERS.  
For SALE—a large stock of MAHOGANY VENEERS. Also in his LUMBER YARD, in the rear of his house, Cherry Boards, Plank, Scantling, Chop Boards &c. &c.  
Lexington, March 1st, 1834—8-11

## Spring Importation!

J. T. FRAZER, Merchant Tailor, CONTINUES the business at the old and well known stand, No. 76 MAIN STREET, Lexington, Ky., where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Of the most fashionable shades and best quality. Also—an extensive variety of Half-hose, Gloves, Collars, Stocks, Shirts and Shirts, Pongee, Italian, Linin Rubber, Silk, Lustring and Linen Web & net Suspender, Cambric Handkerchiefs. And every other article pertaining to GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL. All of which he intends selling at the most reduced prices, for CASH. J. T. FRAZER.  
Lexington, April 18th, 1834.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Drake and Frazer are requested to call and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.  
April 1, 1834—15-11

## GLASS AND QUEENSWARE STORE.

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL.)

JAMES & BROTHER offer for sale at their new Establishment, a splendid assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, consisting in part of 500 BOXES Cut, Pressed and Plain GLASS, viz: Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Bottles, Flasks, Apothecaries' Ware, &c. &c. RICH CUT GLASS, newest style in sets, or by the single piece, or dozens, viz: Tumblers, Bowls, Cellars, Pitchers, Wines Decanters, Larders, Custards, Jellies, Champagne, &c. &c. CELTIC CHINA DINNER SETS, various colours and new patterns. WHITE & GOLD BAND French China Dinner Sets; Barbeque do. do. Buff & gold do. English and French CHINA TEA SETS, Plain, Gold Band and Painted, of 32 to 64 pieces. White and Gold Band, China Plates, CUPS & SAUCERS, Cup Plates, Bowls, Sugars and Creams. Plain, Gold Band and Flower PITCHERS, Stone China, do. French China Ink-Stands, Toys, Vases, Marble Pots Toilette Bottles, Mamel ornaments, &c. &c. with a large assortment of Common, Persian, and Liverpool WARES of every description.

Also—ASTRAL LAMPS Plain Ground and Cut Glass Domes; Mantel Lamps; Rich Cut Glass Drops and Shades; Passage do. and a variety of Hanging Lamps, Rich Plated Castors, Common do.; Candlesticks, Branches, Snuffers, and Trays, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Coasters, &c. &c. Japanned Waiters, and Tea Trays, &c. &c. &c. Lex., Dec. 23d, 1834.

## NEW CHEAP STORE.

Opposite the Masonic Hall, Main-Street.

## J. J. SHERIDAN,

HAS now on hand, a large stock of fresh family GROCERIES, which he will sell low for cash. Prime Light Sugar, 8-9-10-11 lbs. for \$1, cheap—by the Barrel; Single & Double refined Lard 18 1/2 to 20, Choice Havana Sugar 7 lbs. for \$1. Best Bunch Raisins, Almonds, figs, 5 lbs. \$1. Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Alspice, &c. Fresh Mackerel, No. 1—2-3. Fine Table Salt in Loaves, Boxes, or by the pound Cincinnati Salt, 12 cts per lb. Molasses 50 cents per gallon. Refined sugar house Molasses, 75 cts. per gallon. Best French Brandy \$2 per gal. 20 cents a pint. pure Apple Brandy at \$1 50 gal. Old Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel; or, 18 1/2 cents per quart. Sweet Oil 37 1/2 cts. per bottle, and all other articles in the Grocery line, equally low.

## DRY GOODS.

Among which are Corded Coats at \$1, Green Gaiter Veils from 75 cts. to \$1, White Cotton Stockings at 25 and 31 1/2 and very fine at 37 1/2; Children's dress Caps from \$1 to \$1 25; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

## SELLING OFF AT COST.

A large assortment of Room Paper, some as low as 31 1/2 and 37 1/2 cts. A Bolt of Fire Screens and Borders. Also, will be sold at Cost, his stock of Queensware and Glassware, Consisting in part of elegant rich cut Gothic and Plated Decanters, Tumblers, and Wines to match; also Tea Sets, Dinner and Chamber Sets, with Plates, Cups, Saucers, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.  
Lex. June 18, 1834—24-11

## FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE & LOT on Main-cross street, on which I formerly resided in Lexington. Also an out lot on the opposite side of that street—and a house and lot on Limestone street near the jail. Those disposed to purchase will enquire of Maj. Telford, Mr. Richard Higgins or Mr. M. T. Scott, who are authorised to negotiate a sale.  
J. A. HAGGIN.  
Oct. 30, 1834—44-11

## CHEAP SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country. The subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlewhite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.  
JOHN JONES.  
N. B. The person to whom I refer is one or three years since the first volume of the "Hand made to the Arts" will please inform J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834—17-11

## DR. SAM'L C. TROTTER.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. His office is on the north east side of the Courthouse, in the house recently occupied as a Law office by R. H. Chinn, Esq., where he may be always found ready to attend to calls, day or night.  
March 25—12-11

## NOTICE—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will be obliged.  
THOS. C. OREAR.  
Jan. 6—1-11

## CASH FOR WHEAT.

## ALLUVION STEAM MILL.

EXTRA Superior Flour, Common, Dyspepsia, and Rye FLOUR, Corn meal, Hominy, Chop, Shorts, and Bran.  
The Mill Establishment having been put in complete repair, is now in full operation. The above articles warranted good, or taken back, will be kept constantly on hand, and sent around the city, in the Flour Wagon. Corn and Rye will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat exchanged upon liberal terms. The business shall be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited.  
Lex. Feb. 4—5-11

## MORRISON & BRADLEY.

HAVE sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs. MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT, who will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the house lately occupied by them, and to whom they can, with every confidence, recommend their customers and acquaintances. In relinquishing the Merchandise for other business, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the many friends who have supported them by their patronage.  
R. MORRISON, L. J. BRADLEY.

IT will be seen by the above advertisement of Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that we are their successors in Business, under the firm of MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT. We shall endeavor to conduct the business very much as heretofore, in the same house, and we invite the former patrons and all others, to call.

GABRIEL M. MORTON, THOMAS J. ILES, SAMUEL M. WRIGHT  
Lex. March 5, 1834—9-11

## DENTISTRY.

JAMES CHALLEN, Resident Dentist, second house from the corner of Main and Spring streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is required will attend on Ladies at their residence, who may desire his service. He promises to perform all operations in Dentistry, upon approved scientific principles.  
Lexington, Dec. 21, 1833—50-11

## NOTICE.

INASMUCH as the Law of this City binds all and every one who uses SCALES, STEEL-YARDS or MEASURES, in the City, to have them adjusted once a year, and having been appointed for that purpose, I therefore give notice to every one who is concerned, to bring them forward, and put up themselves liable to a fine by the neglect of that duty. MYNAS HEARNE, Main cross street, near 1st Presbyterian Church Lexington, April 18, 1835—16-4wh.

## JOHN RANDOLPH,

BY OLD POTOMAC,

NOW send to no house in the Western Country, and one of the best sons of that country, his equal in the old Potomac; his dam was by Blackburn's Whip.

JOHN RANDOLPH is a beautiful mahogany year, 16 hands high; he will stand the present season at my Farm, 5 miles south of Lexington, between the "Tates" creek and Hickman road, and will be let to mates at \$5 to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance to be paid by the 25th December next. If the ownership of the mare is changed the insurance money is forfeited. The season has commenced and will end 10th July. Farmers who are acquainted with the Southern market, must know from this horse's superior color and form, that he is better calculated to breed from for that market than any other horse. It is well known that Randolph has, from mares he never paced any, produced some of the best racing stock in our section of country, and no doubt if gentlemen would breed their pacing mares to him, he would breed as much pacing stock as any horse.  
ALEX. H. ATCHISON.  
April 1st, 1835—16-3w

## NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, until Saturday, May the 16th, 1835, to GRADE, MACADAMISE, CURB and PAVE the following streets and alleys in the City, viz:

- SHORT STREET, between Mulberry street and its northwestern termination.
- MECHANICS' ALLEY.
- SECOND STREET, between Main-cross st. and Georgetown road.
- SECOND STREET, between Main-cross and Mulberry streets.
- MAIN-CROSS, between Water and Maxwell streets.
- UPPER, between Short and Second streets—[sidewalks only.]
- MARKET, between 2d and 3d streets.
- CHURCH ALLEY, between Mulberry and Upper streets.
- MILL, between 2d and 3d streets.
- WATER, between Mulberry and Main-cross streets.
- MAIN-CROSS, between Short and 2d streets—[sidewalks only.]
- HIGH, between Mulberry and Upper streets.
- HIGH, between Mulberry and Rose or Vanpelit streets.
- MAIN, between Walnut street, and the line between Samuel Redd and the heirs of Robert Megowan, dec'd.

A Chart exhibiting the grade of each of the streets, with a detail of the manner in which the work is to be executed, can be seen upon application at the office of the Clerk of the City, who will also make known the terms of payment. The proposals must contain the names of such person or persons as the contractors proposing for the work will offer as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and must be presented in front of any of the streets or alleys aforesaid, required to be graded and paved, who prefer making their own contracts, will make it known to the Mayor and Council, on or before the 12th day of May next, in order to be informed of the manner in which the work is required to be done, and that their contracts may be incorporated in the general plan, and that the work may progress at the same time, and be done in uniformity.  
J. E. DAVIS, Mayor.

W. POINDESTER, J. HAMILTON, T. K. LAYTON, J. O. HARRISON, Committee of the Council.  
Lexington, April 22, 1835.—16-11

## CONSTITUTION WATER.

A CURE FOR THE STRANGURY, GRAVEL & STONE. THERE are perhaps no diseases so afflicting to the patient, or so perplexing to the Physician as affections of the urinary organs. In many cases, after years of misery and pain, the only alternative is a severe and dangerous operation, in which the chances of failure oftentimes more than counterbalance the chances of success; any remedy therefore, which promises to allay material relief, and in most perfect cure—having also respectable vouchers for its efficacy, is worthy of attention and trial. Such a remedy is offered to the public in the celebrated CONSTITUTION WATER, which, having been in use in England, has afforded to the proprietor daily evidence of its successfully effecting all the purposes for which it is intended, and of possessing properties which render it invaluable in all cases of urinary disease.—Also a very general assortment of Medicines, Paints, Glassware and Instruments, &c. for sale at his Drug & Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper Streets, next to the Court-House.  
JOHN NORTON, Drugst.  
Lexington, June 27, 1834—25-11

## LA FAYETTE COFFEE HOUSE.

Corner of Main and Limestone Streets, lately occupied as a Dwelling House, by RICHARD CURE, Esq.  
Conducted by JOHN CANDY, late Proprietor of the COFFEE HOUSE, opposite the Slog Office, on Limestone Street.

THIS establishment has been fitted up in a superior style, and for real comfort not to be surpassed, (in the city,) where refreshments of every description, including every delicacy the season or market affords, can be had at the shortest possible notice. BREAKFASTS, DINNERS and SUPPERS prepared in a style equal to any establishment in the city, and parties (for refreshments only) or commodious with private rooms.  
TEA, COFFEE and SOUP, at all hours; CIGARS, of the choicest kinds; a regular supply of OYSTERS, Wholesale and Retail; CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, PORT, MADERIA, CLARET and other Wines, COGNAC BRANDY, RUM, GIN, Irish WHISKY, and every other description of Spirituous Liquors; PERFECT LOVE, ROSE, ANNISEED, NOYEAU and Domestic CORDIALS; a regular supply of Louisville BEER, fresh every week, wholesale and retail.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, having his Bar and Cellar stocked with Liquors of the choicest brands, and takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the patronage hitherto bestowed on him.  
Oct. 11, 1834—41-11

## LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a very handsome lot, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, on moderate terms—it is unimproved, except that it is fenced in with an excellent fence. It is a corner lot, fronting on Main and Georgetown streets, containing about one and a half acres. It is nearly opposite to D. Mc Payne, Esq. A reasonable credit will be given—terms can be ascertained by application to the subscriber.  
THOMAS STEELE.  
Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-11

## BRICK MAKING & LAYING.

BEJAMIN FORD, ELZY HARNEY, and WILLIAM J. KEISER have associated themselves in partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Persons wishing any work in their line, can have it done on the shortest notice and on as reasonable terms as it can be procured in the city. They are now ready to execute all orders in their line. "Punctuality and despatch" shall be their motto; and they hope, by unremitting attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Their Brick Yard is near the Lunatic Asylum, formerly owned by B. Ford.  
Lexington, Feb. 17—9-11

## REMOVAL.

## NEW GOODS,

FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

## WM. H. RAINEY,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Mess. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the Storehouse occupied by them No. 45, Main street, two doors below John Telford & Son's.—He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of

## STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE.

purchased by himself in New York and PHILADELPHIA, with much care and labour. He hopes his former customers will travel a few doors lower than his old stand, for which he promises to make them a liberal compensation. The greater proportion of his stock is entirely FRESH, FASHIONABLE, and CHEAP, and he thinks it unnecessary to specify the variety comprising the assortment; but assures the public he will exhibit to them as desirable articles as can be procured in the city.  
Lexington, Nov. 1st 1834—43-11

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of High & Main-cross streets, where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.  
JOSIAH ENNIS.  
August 16, 1834—33-11

## Nuttall's Beer.

McKENZIE, HAS on hand a supply of Nuttall's Beer, of first rate quality. Friends can call and make trial of it.  
Lexington, Nov. 15

## B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

Celebrated

## VERMIFUGE.

An effectual medicine FOR EXPELLING WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM. For sale at the Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper Streets, south of the Court House.  
45-3m JOHN NORTON, Drugst.

## FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail-road, about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbered. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.  
March 6, 1835—9-11